



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following magnitudes have been assigned to the variables:—

	A	B
1901, November 7	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$
1902, August 27	$16\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$
September 1	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$

So far as I am aware, no variable stars have heretofore been found in the nebulae.

N. G. C. 7023 is an especially interesting nebula from its suggestive location in a region comparatively devoid of stars. The nebula is about 15' across, and consists of irregular streamers and masses of nebulosity folded about a 7th-magnitude star.

Mr. JOEL STEBBINS and Mr. R. H. CURTISS, Fellows in Astronomy at the Lick Observatory, gave efficient assistance in the taking of the photographs. C. D. PERRINE.

Mt. HAMILTON, CALIFORNIA, 1902, September 5.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAMS.

(*Translations.*)

LICK OBSERVATORY, Mt. HAMILTON, CAL.,
Sept. 1, 1902.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 11:50 A. M.)

A comet was discovered by PERRINE on Sept. 1.0103 G. M. T.; in R. A. $3^h 17^m 49^s.4$; Decl. $+34^\circ 38' 47''$. Its daily motion is — 10' in R. A. and $+25'$ in Decl. Its physical appearance is as follows: Slightly elongated, 4' in diameter, 9th magnitude, with tolerably well-defined nucleus, and tail less than 30'.

(Signed) W. W. CAMPBELL.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Mt. HAMILTON, CAL.,
Sept. 2, 1902.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 10 A. M.)

Comet Perrine was observed by PERRINE on Sept. 1.9433 G. M. T.; in R. A. $3^h 17^m 3^s.0$; Decl. $+35^\circ 0' 34''$.

(Signed) W. W. CAMPBELL.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Mt. HAMILTON, CAL.,

To Harvard College Observatory: Sept. 3, 1902.

To Students' Observatory, Berkeley, Cal.: (Sent 10 A. M.)

Comet Perrine was observed by PERRINE on Sept. 2.8889 G. M. T.; in R. A. $3^h 16^m 9^s.6$; Decl. $+35^\circ 23' 35''$.

(Signed) W. W. CAMPBELL.

LICK OBSERVATORY, MT. HAMILTON, CAL.,

Sept. 3, 1902.

To Harvard College Observatory: (Sent 9:00 P. M.)

Elements and ephemeris of Comet *b* were computed by
PERRINE as follows:—

$T = 1902$, November 24.47 G. M. T.

$\omega = 153^\circ 26'$

$\Omega = 49^\circ 56'$

$i = 156^\circ 54'$

Natural $q = 0.4020$

The brightness of the comet on Sept. 5 will be 1.5, on Sept. 18, 4.5. (Signed) W. W. CAMPBELL.

[The ephemeris at 4-day intervals from Sept. 6 to Sept. 18 is here omitted.]
